MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. | WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th. 1797. | NUMBER 619

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of his Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

THEATRE,

On SATURDAY next, the 19th. Instant,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE SULTAN,

Or a peep into the Seraglio.

*** Doors to be opened at Seven. The *Curtain to draw up* precisely at ½ past 8 o'Clock.

BOX, three Pagodas—GALLERY one.

During the Performance, a TENT will be pitched at the THEATRE for the convenience of those who may purchase Tickets at that period.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. CHASE's Office in the Fort, and the THEATRE, at the above rates.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a quantity of PADDY, the produce of the last Crop, and the property of the Honorable Company, for sale at the Ports of Calingapatam and Mophasbunder: offers for the purchase of which, addressed in writing to the COLLECTOR at CHICACOLE, will be immediately attended to. The expense of Shipping and all other incidental charges, must be paid by the Purchaser; but every reasonable assistance that these Ports afford will at the same time be given.

The Proposals for purchasing must specify the number of Rupees offered for a Calingapatam Garce, and the purchase money, on the event of any offers being accepted, may, at the option of the Purchaser, either be paid to the order of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George, at the Current Exchange or to the Collector at Chicacole in Rupees.

A. SCOTT,
COLLECTOR.

Chicacole, 18th. July 1797.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500. Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

Bills on England,

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

AT

Six, Nine, & Twelve Months Sight,

FOR PARTICULARS

APPLY TO

Messrs.

Tulloh, Jervis & Brodie.

Advertisement.

IT is requested that all those who stand intebted to the Estate of the Late, DOCTOR EDWARD STEWART, do immediately pay the Amount thereof to Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, & Brodie, who are authorized by CAPT. ROBERT MUNRO, the sole executor to his Estate to grant the necessary releases.

Fort St. George, 5th August 1797.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT MAJOR TREDWAY CLARKE, as Commanding Officer of a Detachment of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery at Trichinopoly, has taken possession of the Estate and Effects of *Lieut. John Bettson*, of the said Corps deceased,—any Person legally authorized to received the same, will on application to the said Major Tredway Clarke be put in immediate possession of the said Effects.

Trichinopoly. 31st July, 1797.

Administration,

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate & Effects of *Towers Fawcett* late a Lieutenant in H. M. 52d. Regiment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon. the Mayor's Court, to William John Chater; all Persons having claims on the said Estate are required to state them, and those indebted, to pay their respective amounts to Messrs. STEPHENS and COCKELL, of Fort St. George,

Madras, 29th July 1797.

Advertisemdnt.

THE COMMITTEE of the MALE ASYLUM LOTTERY publish the following List of unclaimed Prizes in the 1st and 2d ASYLUM LOTTERY for the benefit of those interested, and at the same time give Notice that if not presented in the course of three Months from the date, the amount will be appropriated to the Repairs of the Public Roads.

List of the Unclaimed Tickets in the 1st Lottery.

No. 1929 Prize 10 in first Class.
2712 ditto 10 ditto,
2748 ditso 10 ditto,
1935 ditro 20 in third Class,
2754 ditto 20 ditto,
4919 ditto 20 ditto,
5039 ditro 20 ditto,
5667 ditto 20 ditto,
6625 ditto 40 ditto.
7782 ditto 20 ditto.

List of the Unclaimed Tickets in the 2d Lottery.

No, 2603 Prize 15 1st Class.
783 ditto 25 2d ditto,
4133 ditto 25 ditto,
4217 ditto 25 ditto,
4218 eitto 25 ditto,
4394 ditto 25 ditto,
8620 ditto 25 ditto,
8890 ditto 25 ditto,
9803 ditto 25 ditto,
2601 ditto 25 ditto,
2921 ditto 25 ditto.

The Payment of the Prizes in the last Lottery, will commence on Thursday the 17th Instant, at the Carnatick Bank, from 10 till 1 o'clock, in the Forenoon.

LANE AND HEEFKE,
AGENTS.

Fort St. George: 4th August, 1797.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL SILVER GRAY

ARABIAN HORSE,

SOUND AND QUIET

HE WAS ORIGINALLY VALUED AT

Four Hundred Pagodas,

and has only been in the present proprietors possession seven or eight Months.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO

Mr. William Spence,

at the Office of

Messrs. Stephens & Cockell,

who will dispose of him on reasonable terms.

Fort St. George.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the Kings Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayors Court at Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Richard Drummond late a Capt. in his Majesty's 19th Light Dragoons deceased, to be granted to John Kenworthey and John Chinnery Esqrs. as Creditors to the said deceased,

GILBERT RICKETTS.
PROCTOR.

Mocha Coffee,

IN FRAZILS,

Fresh and of the first Qualit[illegible]

ENQUIRE OF

Mr. Dennison,

AT

Messrs. Kindersly Watts and Co[illegible]

Bill's on China.

MAY BE HAD

BY

APPLICATION TO

Messrs. Hunter and Hay,

ALSO

MADERA WINE, at 115, 135 and 150 Pagodas per Pipe, fit for immediate use.

A Card.

Gilman & Evans,

BEG TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

IN GENERAL,

THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED

In Addition to their Last Purchase,

A CHOICE COLLECTION

OF

MILITARY FEATHERS,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF NEW CONSTRUCTED

TELESCOPES,

AND

A FEW POCKET

THERMOMETERS,

IN MAHOGANY CASES.

Madras: August, 16th 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT HIS ROOMS

On THURSDAY, the 17th August,

At 11 o'Clock forenoon,

SEVERAL SADDLE AND BANDY

HORSES,

Bandies and Sundry other Articles

Belonging to a Gentlemen about to leave the Coast.

Particulars will be mentioned in

Hand Bills,

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst & Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th. Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE

The Undermentioned

EUROPE ARTICLES.

SETS of Green & White Ivory handle Knives and Forks.

Ditto of Common Knives and Forks,

Second & Third lueLacquered Globe Lamps,

Four Pair of Pistols,

Black ebony Cruet Stands, with cut Glass Bottles.

A variety of smelling Bottles, Tea Caddies, Whips, Tea Trays, Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket Books, Silk and Cotton Hose, Tooth Brushes, Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, Sword knots. a few elegant Prints, chiefly NAVAL Subjects.

AND

Four Half Chests of very excellent Claret from the House of Urquhart and Robinson.

At 12 o'Clock,

A S[illegible]ALL, but a Beautiful and High Cast Mare, [illegible]ith Saddle and Bridle.

At the same time,

Th[illegible]e Dun Carriage Horses, as before Adver[illegible]d.

For Sale.

BY

Messrs. Hunter and Hay,

FINE BENGAL

MULMULLS,

FIT FO[illegible]

[illegible]ADY'[illegible] GOWNS

[illegible] *15th August, 1797.*

Calcutta,

THIRD

GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence on Friday, the 15th. September next, agreeable to the following,

SCHEME,

2000 Tickets, at 100 Sicca Rupees each is Sicca Rupees, 200,000

1 Prize of	Sicca Rs.	20,000
2 ditto of	10,000 each,	20,000
2 ditto of	5000 ditto,	10,000
2 ditto of	2500 ditto,	5000
12 ditto of	1000 ditto,	12,000
16 ditto of	500 ditto,	8000
500 ditto of	120 ditto,	60,000
1 ditto to the first drawn Ticket	the first day,	5000
1 ditto	ditto, last day,	3000
1 ditto ditto, of the Second hundred	ditto,	50,000
1 ditto to the last drawn Ticket.		5000

539 Prizes,
1461 Blanks,

2000 Tic. at 100 Sc. Rs. each, Sc. Rs. 200,000

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days. 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	Star Pagodas 32
Halves ditto,	ditto, 17

N. B. Prizes in the Asylum Lottery will be received in payment.

To be sold by Public Auction

By Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On THURSDAY, the 17th. Instant,

AT 11 O,CLOCK.

The Property of a Gentleman,

LEAVING THE SETTLEMENT,

ONE elegant Teak-wood Cloths press with drawers and Brass handles,

One large Mahogany Dining Table,

One Small Teak-wood Writing ditto with drawers,

One Black-wood Card ditto,

One large Bombay Black-wood Cot with Bedding and Top,

One ditto without a Bed,

Two large teakwood ditto, with Plated Top.

Three new Couches.

Two Pair vase Lamps with Plated Brackets,

One pair of large Looking Glases,

Seven Pieces of Cordage of Sizes,

One Set of Cooking Utensils.

AND

A GREY

HORSE,

goes remarkably well either with Saddle or Bandy, warranted sound and free from vice.

A. Goodall,

HAS for Sale on Commission, excellent Hyson Tea, at Fifty Pagodas per Quarter Ch[illegible]t, or retail one Pagoda per Pound.

[illegible] *Sale By J. L. Heefke,*

T[illegible] Grand Piano Fortes, with additional [illegible]ys, made by Broadwood and Son, which ar[illegible]e most perfect order.

LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

——*Convivæ propè diſſentire videntur,*
Poſcentes vario multum diverſa palato ;
Quid dem? Quid non dem?

To the EDITOR.

AS *Sugar* is now become an Article of conſiderable Importance in the trade from India to England, we think it may be of uſe to circulate the following Account which is taken from Mr. Edwards's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies. The proceſs by which this grand ſtaple commodity of the Weſt India Iſlands is obtained from the Cane, a ſubject as curious in its nature, as it is intereſting to the merchant, is preceded by a ſhort Hiſtory of the Plant itſelf, which Mr. Edwards juſtly ſtyles one of the moſt valuable in the creation, ſince it is the ſource of a commerce productive of more wealth than the Mines of Peru. He ſays "it is a native of the Eaſt, and was *probably* cultivated in India and Arabia from time immemorial." It was not only *probably* however, but *certainly* cultivated not merely in India and Arabia but in Egypt alſo in the moſt ancient periods, where it grows to this day wild in the marſhes of the Nile, and is called CASSAH *the reed*————. Its Latin name *Saccharum* is probably derived through the Greek from this Coptic radical, read in the old Egyptian and Phœnician way from right to left, or according to the method, as oxen plough the ground; a matter ever to be conſidered in tracing European and Greek words to their oriental primitives. Thus Phile, the name of an Iſland in the Nile, towards the cataracts, read backwards is HEIF, its ancient Coptic and preſent Arabian name; and thus in the Greek whence the latin *Saccharum*, we find the exiſting Egyptian name with only the addition of the uſual Greek termination *on*. That the Plant was alſo cultivated in India in the moſt diſtant Eras, tho' the Indians probably underſtood nothing of the modern manner of preparing it, but only collected the exuded Balſam, may be proved from the very curious circumſtance related in the Sanſcreet Language, of an ancient King of India cutting down a whole Plantation of Sugar Canes, and filling up the foſſe of a beſieged City with the large Stalks.* Pliny alſo informs us, *Saccharum Arabia fert, ſed laudatius India*.† [illegible] our Weſt Indian Hiſtorian, he is of opinion that the modern Art of expreſſing, inſpiſſating, and purifying the juice was firſt practiſed by the Spaniſh Settlers in the Weſt Indies in the 15th Century, and that Columbus himſelf carried the plant there among other rare Articles in the vegetable world in his ſecond voyage; if indeed it be not equally a native of the Weſtern, as of the Eaſtern World between the Tropics, a circumſtance which to Mr. E. appears exceedingly probable. He deſcribes it as an elegant Plant of various altitude, riſing from three to ſeven feet, and flouriſhing moſt vigorouſly in a rich, deep, and black mould. The moſt proper ſeaſon for planting the Cane is in the Interval between Auguſt and November, and it is ripe for the Mill about the commencement of the ſecond Year from its Inſertion in the ground. It is a child of great Hazard and uncertainty to the trembling Cultivator. The raging Hurricane and the peſtilential blight aſſail the tender vegetable with alternate fury. If happily it ſhould ſurvive theſe dreadful ſhocks, it is then cut down and carried to the *boiling houſe*. Mr. Edwards tells us that the *Time of Crop* is the ſeaſon of univerſal and unlimited feſtivity throughout the Iſlands. Both Man and Beaſt partake of the Joy, and fatten on the luxurious produce of this plant.

The green tops of it are eaten with avidity by the latter; and the Negroes who were before weak, wan, and ſickly, bound with renovated vigor as they quaff (which they are freely permitted to do) the palatable, the refreſhing, the ſalubrious Juice of the Cane.

The Proceſs of extracting the Sugar is as follows: The Canes, previouſly cut ſhort and tied up in bundles, are twice compreſſed and ground down, ſometimes even to powder, between Iron-bound Cylinders of a vaſt ſize and weight, the Cane juice is received in a leaden bed, whence it is conveyed into a Veſſel called the receiver, from which it flows thro' a canal lined with lead to the boiling houſe and into the Cauldrons called *clarifiers*, ſome of which are of ſuch enormous dimenſions as to contain a thouſand Gallons—Theſe are ſuſpended over fires of moderate heat, and what is called the *Temper* is now ſtirred into the heated liquid—The Temper conſiſts of Briſtol white lime in powder; the quantity allowed is generally about a pint of lime to one hundred Gallons of liquor; and the intention of it is to neutralize the ſuperabundant acid—The liquor is not ſuffered to boil, but in about forty minutes, a thick body of ſcum floats at top; when the fire is extinguiſhed; and the liquor itſelf, having ſtood during a full hour that all the fæces may be depoſited, is drawn off thro' a ſyphon—It is now ſuffered to run, a pure and tranſparent ſtream, into the *Grand Copper*, or evaporating boiler; where it undergoes by ſucceſſive boiling and ſkimmeing additional purifications—This is repeated in different boilers, till at length it obtains a degree of conſiſtency, and is then placed in the *Cooler* where the Sugar *Grains*, that is, runs as it cools into a coarſe irregular maſs of imperfect ſemiformed cryſtals, ſeperating itſelf from the melaſſes.

It is now finally carried to the *Curing Houſe*, where the Melaſſes drains from it thro' the ſpongy ſtalks of Plantain leaves placed along the bottom of a perforated ciſtern which receives it. In about the ſpace of three weeks, the Sugar becomes tolerably dry and fair, and the proceſs is finiſhed. In this ſtate it is carried to England, where it undergoes other proceſſes from which the Sugar-bakers of London obtain their loaf, or refined lump—From the very dregs and feculencies of this Plant, Rum, which our Author calls one of the pureſt, moſt fragrant, and moſt ſalutary Spirits in the World, is by means of fermentation and diſtillation ultimately obtained—Mr. E. adds that it requires a Capital of at leaſt Thirty Thouſand Pounds to embark in a Sugar Plantation with any tolerable proſpect of Advantage.

PAPIRIUS.

* Mahabharat.
† Pliny Nat. Hiſtor. Cap. 12. p. 561. Aldi.

OF NATURAL ANTIPATHIES *in ſome* MEN *to* FLOWERS & FRUITS.

THE Seeds of our averſion and antipathy to particuar things are often lodged ſo deep, that in vain we demand a reaſon of ourſelves for what we do or do not love. The enemies of our nature work upon us (it ſeems) whether we are aware or not. For the Lady Heneage, of the Bed-chamber to Queen Elizabeth had her Cheek bliſtered by laying a Roſe upon it, while ſhe was aſleep, ſaith Sir Kenelm Digby; and worſe hath befallen others, though awake, by the ſmell of them. *Sir Kenelm Digby's Treatiſe of Bodies, c. 38, p. 336.*

Cardinal Don Henrique de Cardona would fall into a ſwoon upon the ſmell of a Roſe, (ſaith Ingraſſia). And Lamentius Biſhop of Uratiſlavia was killed by the ſmell of them, ſaith *Cromerus de Rebus Polon, lib. 8 Schenck. Obs. Med. b. 7. p. 891 Donat. Hiſt. Med. l. b, c. 3. p. 305.*

The ſmell of Roſes, how pleaſing ſoever to moſt men, is not only odious, but almoſt deadly to others; Cardinal Oliverius Caraffa, during the ſeaſon of roſes, uſed to encloſe himſelf in a Chamber not permitting any to enter his palace or come near him. *Schenck. Obs. Med. l. 7 p. 861.*

The ſmell of a Roſe, or ſight of it at a diſtance would cauſe a noble Venetian of the Family of the Barbaragi to ſwoon, who was therefore adviſed by the Phyſicians to keep at home, and not to hazard his life by going abroad while Roſes contined. *Donat. Hiſt. Med. Mir. l. b. c. 3 p. 305 Amut. Lus. Cent. 2.*

I knew a ſtout Soldier, ſaith Donatus, who was never able to bear the ſmell or ſight of the herb Rue, but would evermore betake himſelf to flight at his firſt notice of its preſence. *Schenck. Obs. Med. l. 7 p. 891. Hiſt. Med. l. b. c. 3. pe 306.*

Johannes e Querceto, a Pariſian, and Secretary to Francis the Firſt, King of France, was forced to ſtop his noſtrils with bread, when there were any apples at table; and ſo offenſive was the ſmell of them to him, that if an apple had been held near his noſe, he would fall a bleeding. Such a peculiar and innate hatred to apples had the noble family of Fyſtates in Aquitain: we call them now the Fæsii, *Donat. Hiſt. Med. Mir. l. 6 c. 3 p. 307 Schenck. Obs. Med. l. 8 p. 890 Petr. Servius in Diſſert. de Odoribus, p. 19.*

Uladiſlaus Jegello, King of Poland, did ſo abhor apples, that he was not able to endure the ſmell of them ſaith Cromerus. *Schenck ibid p. 890.*

ANECDOTE.

THERE was a time when Phyſicians were bound to a ſtrict attention towards the welfare of their patients, by ſomewhat beſides the conſideration of their own credit and future profit, for we find, that at Dijon, in 13[illegible] a Phyſician was fined by the Bailiff fifty golden Franks (beſides being impriſoned) for not having completed the cures of ſome perſons whoſe recovery he had undertaken.* And, the beautiful Auſtrigilda, conſort to Gontran, King of Burgundy had, in the ſixth century, been permitted by her Huſband, in compliance with her dying requeſt to have her two Phyſicians ſlain, and buried with her. But whether from *attachment* to them, or by way of *puniſhment*, for their ill ſucceſs in her caſe, is not ſaid by M. de St. Foix, who records the fact.

* Ducatiana.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF BOURBON,

Concluded from No. 616.

THIS Iſland is ſubject to hurricanes from the middle of December to the 1ſt of April, which are very violent, and greatly damage the ſtanding corps, and overturn houſes, trees, &c. and as there is no port in the whole Iſland, veſſels ſurprized in them muſt inevitably periſh, if they cannot get out to ſea; they however give warning ſome hours before. They continue commonly twenty-four hours, and in that time blow from all points of the compaſs, but are moſt violent in one place, which ſeems to be their center; nor do they extend far, for they have ſometimes hurricanes at Mauritus that is but 30 leagues diſtant, which are known at Bourbon only by a darkneſs and confuſion of the ſky, and a ruſtling wind heard in the air.

It is about 30 leagues nearly weſt of Mauritius: and all veſſels from thence, bound on voyages, touch here for proviſions. They make the eaſt ſide of the Iſland, about 12 leagues from St. Dennis, the chief place, which is on the north end, from whence they coaſt along very near the ſhore, which is bold and ſafe: there is anchoring all along, but the ground is bad; the ſhore is very ſteep and covered with ſtones, and as the ſurf is generally high, landing is very difficult. *At St. Dennis the anchoring ground is good in about eighteen fathom water*, but the road is expoſed to the ſouth-eaſt winds, which blow in theſe latitudes all the year round. Veſſels ſeldom ſtay long there, but go to St. Paul's to the leeward of the Iſland, where the road is good, and the ſhore ſandy with ſmall coral. St. Dennis ſtands on a fine extenſive plain, conſiderably higher than the level of the ſea; the houſes are moſtly of wood, neat but low, on account of the hurricanes. The Government Houſe is a large commodious ſtone building, containing lodging for the Governor, ſtore-houſes, and writing offices. For the conveniency of landing goods, there is a wooden bridge, the work of Monſr. La Bourdonnaye, a maſter-piece of art. It projects about ſeventy feet into the ſea, is about twenty feet above it, and ten feet broad, with wooden rails, it is ſupported by high ſlanting beams, joined atop, and fixed on the ſhore, to which are faſtened large iron chains that reach to near the end of the bridge, which is made to fold up in the hurricane ſeaſon. The high mountain on the weſtward of the town ſhelters the plains from the ſun in the afternoon, ſo that the evenings there are extremely agreeable. St. Paul's is the next place of note, and is large and populous. There are ſix other places where there are ſtore-houſes for coffee, and company's ſervants generally reſided, but theſe are only ſmall villages.

The French ſent yearly from Bourbon and Mauritius to Madagaſcar to purchaſe ſlaves, rice, live cattle, and to make ſalt proviſions; ſo that from the month of April to December, veſſels may always be found on its eaſt coaſt, betwixt St. Mary's Iſland, which I think is in 18 degrees ſouth; to Fort Dauphin on the ſouth end. But the principal places are Foul Point, Matatan, and Fort Dauphin. They purchaſe their ſlaves with Spaniſh dollars, muſquets, powder and Ball, beads, &c. and they coſt about twenty-five Spaniſh dollars each.

The Government of the Iſland was civil, and was veſted in a Deputy Governor and ſeven Councillors; but the Governor of Mauritius was chief of both Iſlands.

I ſhall now make ſome remarks on the ſtrength of the Iſland. St. DENNIS, the chief place ſtands as ſaid, on a large plain, conſiderably higher than the level of the ſea; the ſhore is very ſteep, and covered with round ſtones, and the river on its weſt ſide cannot be entered by any kind of boats. It is defended towards the ſea by three batteries one of which is of brick, of about fifteen guns eighteen pounders; one of faſcines and mud of twenty-four guns, eighteen or twenty-four pounders: and one of twelve guns, nine pounders. On the other ſide is a ſmall plain, at the foot of a high mountain which overlooks the town. On this plain, which is higher than that on which the town ſtands, is a redoubt with a ſmall battery facing the town, and one of twelve guns and four mortars facing the roads, there are alſo ſome ſmall batteries betwixt that and St. Mary's to the eaſtward. of eight or ten guns each. St. Paul's, the next place on the north-weſt and leeward of the Iſland, is defended by a large faſcine and mud battery of twenty four guns I believe eighteen pounders. There are alſo ſome ſmall batteries along ſhore, and one or two on the ſide of the hill to ſtop the paſſages. Theſe are the only places of ſtrength on the Iſland. Though by this account it may ſeem ſtrong, it was not judged ſo by the natives laſt war, who thought they could make but little defence on the ſhore, but depended chiefly on being able to prevent an enemy overruning the country, by making reſiſtance on the mountains and narrow paſſes. One [illegible]oſt proper place to make a deſcent ſeems to be [illegible] St. Mary's, a ſmall village with a church, a[illegible] five miles eaſtward, and in ſight of St. Den[illegible] [illegible] a kind of bay, where the ſurf is not [illegible] or ſhore ſo difficult, and but ſlight[illegible] There is alſo a good road from thence to St. Dennis for tranſporting artillery, I mentioned there being about 25,000 ſouls on the Iſland, of which there may be reckoned near 18,000 ſlaves. If from theſe you take the women, children, and aged, there will ſcarcely be found 6000 capable of bearing arms. They had alſo 700 or 800 militia, and a troop of 60 dragoons, compoſed of the free inhabitants, 200 European ſoldiers, and about 50 artificers.

Now as this is the whole force of the Iſland, and is diſperſed through all its different parts, I do not imagine they could muſter 2000 at any one place to oppoſe the deſcent of an enemy, eſpecially if we conſider, that as there are runaway ſlaves on the Iſland, who would be ready either to join an enemy or burn their habitations, part of the militia and ſlaves muſt be left to watch them, beſides guards for the ſecurity of the women and children.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

BUONAPARTE, COMMANDAR IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF ITALY, TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

" *Head-quarters at Macerata, 27 Pluvioſe,*

" CITIZENS DIRECTORS.

" Our troops will, I hope, be this evening at Boligno, and will ſpend to-morrow in forming a junction with thoſe whom I ordered to march by Sienna and Cortone.

" LORETTO contained a treaſure of about three millions of livres: they alſo left us nearly the value of a million of livres. I ſend you the MADONA with all the relicts. The cheſt in which it is contained will be addreſſed to you, *and you will make whatever uſe of it you may think proper.* The MADONA is of WOOD."

CITY OF MANTUA.

Inventory of the artillery, &c. found in the city and citadel of Mantua:

BRASS PIECES.

126 Braſs guns belonging to the Auſtrians, carrying Iron,
36 Pound ſhot to 16.
175 Ditto. carrying 15 pound ſhot and under.
56 Braſs mortars,
2 Braſs cohorns.
40 Braſs mortars for grenades.
42 Various, in braſs and Iron. In all 500 pieces.
43 Field-pieces for the defence of the city and advanced works.
16 Howitzers.
17,115 Muſkets.
4,484 Piſtols, &c. &c. &c.

CITY OF ANCONA.

99 Guns.
2,267 Muſkets.
23,102 Balls, &c. &c.

ARMY OF ITALY.

(EXTRACT FROM THE BULLETIN)

General Head-quarters at Ancona, 24. Pluvioſe, February 11, 5th Year.

" On the night of the 21ſt, a corps of cavalry, commanded by the Chief of Brigade MARMONT, Aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief marched towards Loretto, from hence Baron de COLLI, Commander of the Papal army, fled on his approach, carrying with him all the treaſure he could, which had begun to be removed two days before.—There fell nevertheleſs into our hands gold and ſilver articles to the amount of a million of livres.

" The army is on its march to Faligno, and is this day at Macerata, forty leagues from Rome.

" The only glory to which the corps of the French army aſpires in this expedition, is that of giving a ſtriking example of its reſpect for the liberty of worſhip, for perſons, and for property. *Thus are all the people of the conquered territory happy and content.*

(Signed) " ALEX. BERTHIER."

PROCLAMATION.

BUONAPARTE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

" *Head-quarters at Mecerata, 27 Pluvioſe, February 15.*

" The law of the National Convention relative to tranſportation, *(deportation)* forbids refractory prieſts to return to the territory of the French Republic, but does not forbid them to remain on the territory conquered by the French armies.

" The law leaves to the French Government the faculty of taking, on this head, the meaſures which the circumſtance may require.

" The Commander in Chief, ſatisfied with the conduct of the refractory prieſts who have ſought a refuge in Italy, orders.

I. The refractory prieſts are authorized to remain in the Papal States conquered by the French armies.

II. The military, inhabitants, and prieſts and monks belonging to the country, are prohibited, under the ſevereſt penalties from moleſting, on whatever pretext it may be the refractory prieſts.

III. The refractory prieſts ſhall be put to board in the different convents, where they ſhall be allowed, by the Superiors, lodging, food, fire, and candle,

IV. The Superiors of the convents ſhall pay to each refractory prieſt fifteen French livres monthly, for their cloths and maintenance. In this ſum the refractory prieſts are to reckon the value of their maſſes.

V. The Superior of each convent ſhall remit to the Commandant of the place the names, ages, and countries of the refractory prieſts who are penſioned in the Convent. The refractory prieſts ſhall take an oath of obedience to the French Republic, in preſence of the Commandant of the place.

VI. The Central Adminiſtrations, the Municipality, the Generals commanding the different diſtricts, and the Commandants of places, are eſpecially charged with the execution of the preſent order.

VII. The Commander in Chief will ſee with pleaſure what the Biſhops and other charitable prieſts ſhall do to ameliorate the lot of the tranſported prieſts.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY DATED 8 VENTOSE, FEBRUARY 26.

The Executive Directory reſolves as follows:

I. The Miniſter of external relations is authoriſed to deliver a paſſport and a route to every French Prieſt, not impriſoned for a crime pointed out in the penal code, who ſhall declare that he wiſhes to repair to Italy, to the Papal territories occupied by the troops of the Republic.

II. The Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, ſhall take all the meaſures he may deem meet to provide effectually for the neceſſities of theſe Prieſts, and to the end that they may be treated in the ſame way with the other French Prieſts who have been found as refugees in the Papal territories.

III. The Miniſter of External Relations, the War Miniſter, and the Miniſter of General Police, are charged, each in what concerns him, with the execution of the preſent reſolution, which ſhall be printed in the bulletin of the laws.

CREFELD,—14th March

Yeſterday arrived here the Generals MOREAU KLEBER, and DAMAS, with there Adjutants. General KLEBER will remain here ſome time. MOREAU is certainly General in Chief, but ſeveral other Generals are expected from Paris, as, LE BELLE, HATRI, LE FEVRE, and ſeveral Staff Officers. Every thing, is ſhort, is now aſſuming warlike appearance. General MOREAU has inſpected the entrenchments at Duſſeldorf and Kaiſerſwerth. General DAPOULT is on his march, with his diviſion, to take poſt on the Ruht.

WEST INDIES.

The loſs of Officers in the Leeward Iſlands in ten months appears to be 216; how many rank and file muſt have fallen in the ſame ſpace of time? The uſual proportion, by the fair fate of war, is 33 privates to an Officer; but when an army is doomed to a conflict with the peſtilence of a climate, the ſame proportion is not to be taken; for Officers have reſources out of the reach of the common ſoldier; they do not mount guard: they are not expoſed to hard diet; not tempted to indulge in freſh, burning ſpirits, which are known to be ſo pernicious to Europeans. But even at the uſual proportion we muſt have loſt above 7000 men in the Leeward Iſlands only, by the horrors of the climate in ten months!

There are anecdotes recorded that would make the ſtoureſt advocate for colonization with the iſlands wiſh them to be buried in the deep rather than to be maintained at their preſent expence of human life. In the liſt of the deaths, there are *two young gentlemen*, brothers, of the name of HAUNIGAN; they were ſeized with the fever nearly at the ſame time; the one ſurvived the other twelve hours, during all which time he lay ſtretched on a bench, with the dead corpſe of his brother on one ſide, and the putrid body of Lieutenant Ekins on the other; himſelf unable to move, and no man could be found hardy enough to enter the chamber, and ſeparate the living from the dead.

JAMAICA.

We have the moſt melancholy accounts of the ravages of the Yellow Fever, particularly among our Seamen, an incredible number of whom have fallen victims to the contagion.

Lord BALCARRAS and his SECRETARY, it is with ſorroow me mention it, were confined with this very dreadful malady when the laſt deſpatches were tranſmitted from *Kingston*; and His Majeſty's Ship the *Adventure*, of 44 guns, had loſt above 80 men in ſeven days.

The ſhips of War on the *Jamaica* ſtation had lately captured many veſſels of the enemy, particularly *Spaniſh* merchantmen.

A SCOTCH PRIZE.

By a Letter from Martinique, we learn that His Majeſty's Ship Regulus, of 44 guns, has arrived at Barbadoes; ſhe was ſent out with deſpatches from the Commander in Chief on that and the St. Domingo ſtation. On her paſſage, ſhe was fired into in the night-time by a Spaniſh Frigate, who *took her to be a Tranſport.* The Regulus anſwered with two broadſides, by which 14 Spaniards were killed.—The Don then ſtruck his colours, and confeſſed that War had been declared at Cadiz two days before he failed. The Regulus has conducted her Prize ſafe into Barbadoes.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday March 23.

REPEAL OF THE INSURRECTION ACT.

Mr. *G. Ponſonby* prefaced his motion for repealing the Inſurrection Bill, by apologiſing to the Houſe for the portion of time which the ſubject he was on muſt of neceſſity involve. From the ſtate of Ireland, of Great Britain, of France of all Europe, he muſt argue the impolicy of continuing to govern this country by the ſyſtem under which the Inſurrection bill was enacted. It was now five years ſince we embarked in a war in which we have been progreſſively and *uniformly unfortunate*, and which has been marked by the ſucceſſes of the power in hoſtility againſt us. This war has been productive of expences which not only this, but the ſiſter country is incompetent to ſupport—and while embarraſſment has been purſuing us, FRANCE *has been extending her influence in every quarter of Europe*—in Brabant, in Holland, in Spain, in Italy. At the commencement of this war, England was in poſſeſſion of advantages above any other nation. She was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs wealth immeaſurable, and with unexhauſted finance entered into a conteſt with a country but juſt beginning its exiſtence. View the ſad reverſe; the public credit of England fallen before the arm of France, *and at this moment ſtaggering under the Coloſſal weight of the national debt.* The very efforts of Great Britain to meet the enemy, would prove as fatal as the ſucceſs of that enemy in the conteſt. Formerly, it was the policy of the Old Government of France to attack England in remote commercial intereſts, but ſhe never conceived the bold idea of making theſe iſlands the theatre of war, and ſtriking at once at the vitality of the Empire. Mr. P. adverted to the Convention and Inſurrection Acts, and other meaſures to which he imputed the diſturbed ſtate of the country. He alſo ſpoke on Catholic Emancipation, and entering at ſome length into that and other meaſures, which, if adopted, would, he ſaid, create an unanimity and cordial co-operation of the people with its Government, and prevent the former from becoming parties with the French nation, and ſecure the exiſtence of the latter, concluded by moving a repeal of the Inſurrection Bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that the Honorable Gentleman had departed from his uſual appoſite mode of argument, and inſtead of adducing reaſons for the repeal of the Inſurrection Bill, the whole of the ſpeech was a diſplay of the ſucceſſes of the enemy, and our own weakneſs; by the painting the ſucceſs of foreign hoſtility, internal diſcontents and diſaffection were nouriſhed, and the ſtatements of deſpondency and defeat applied to theſe countries, encreaſed the confidence and ſtrength of our enemies. Was the queſtion before the Houſe, *who beſt could exaggerate the triumphs of France*, the Honorable Gentleman muſt prove beyond all rivalry, the moſt eloquent and argumentative ſpeaker in it; but as the queſtion ſtood, he had heard very little application to it indeed. With reſpect to the diſaffection exiſting in the country, was it to be removed by making the diſaffected look to the ſucceſſes of the enemy? was the preſervation of law and property to deſtroy the liberty of the ſubject? In the formation of all ſocieties the individual cedes a portion of his liberty to the general good, and to maintain it, the turbulent muſt be reſtrained by penal laws, proportioned in ſtrength to the neceſſity of the occaſion. However, Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe, although fully ſenſible of this, are ſure to diſcover that every meaſure which they themſelves are not the adviſers of, are unſuited to its object: if Adminiſtration act promptly, it is raſh; if with deliberation, it is blameably ſlow; in fine, inconſiſtency is always the companion of their cenſure. Than the motion now before the Houſe there could not be a ſtronger inſtance; three days ſince the Houſe ſanctioned military law, and now it is moved to repeal a law inſtituted for the protection of the ſubject and of the ſtate. In anſwer to an equalization of the Conſtitution, he had no objection to give the Catholic every thing he ought to receive. The Catholic had found that his demands were not in the habit of being rejected—let him then aſk as he ſhould do, but not carry the requeſt in one hand and his conditional allegiance in the other; he would repeat that he had no objection to concede to the Catholic, for he believed that too much could not be given conſiſtent with the religious Conſtitution of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expreſſed his confidence in the people of Ireland that they would never ſuffer themſelves to be made the dupes of a[illegible] party, or be brought to appreciate unjuſtly t[illegible] advantages they ſo eminently enjoy. If in [illegible] country diſcontent complained of heavy [illegible] tion or infaction of liberty, neither [illegible] table to Government; it was the [illegible] the State who abridged his own liberty, and [illegible] poſed extraordinary taxation by furniſhing th[illegible] neceſſity for it.

Sir *H. Cavendiſh* ſaid, in this country he would be bold to ſay every man enjoyed the true ſpirit of liberty, and it was only the licentious aſſumption of it that the diſcontented of the North fougth after. In ſaying the North, he would not be underſtood to ſay all that portion of the kingdom was diſaffected; far from it; but this he would ſay, that ſuch has been the effect of ſpeeches made in that Houſe, and diſſeminated with peculiar induſtry in the province of Ulſter—were Gentlemen as well acquainted with them as he was, they would be more cautious how they gave, if he might ſo call it, Parliamentary encouagement to ſedition and rebellion. In that province, he had the beſt authority for mentoning it, the better deſcription of people were ſo far gone in French principles, that it is cuſtomary to introduce at table a ſprig of myrtle, or flowering ſhrub, which they denominate the tree of liberty, and to ſprinkle it with wine, which they call the blood of Ariſtocracy. In conſequence of ſuch ſpeeches, and ſimilar writings, there were in Ireland, at this day, above 3000 widows and orphans, whoſe huſbands and fathers fell victims to offended juſtice, by having been deluded by ambitious eloquence and Republican doctrines.

Sir *H. Langriſhe* ſaid, that with regard to Catholic Emancipation, he might be allowed to ſpeak with ſome degree of confidence; his ſentiments on that ſubject were well known, and *a prepoſſeſſion of 40 years in favour of his* CATHOLIC COUNTRYMEN, might be ſuppoſed to eſtabliſh his advocacy for that body on grounds more firm and more agreeable to truth and political integrity, than thoſe of their Northern friends, whoſe prepoſſeſſions ran in very different directions; yet ſhould he ſay, that he would no longer be a loyal ſubject, unleſs the few remaining privileges be granted to the Catholic, would he not be thought an impoſtor or a traitor? Theſe very men in the North were once more the advocates, of Catholic extermination; but now they make a compromiſe with their bigotry, and ſay—

"We will give you our voice for your emancipation, and do you give us your ſtrength to enable us to effect plans of Revolution." This is the true language of theſe men, and the Conſtitution will ſuffer no capitulation with thoſe who would overthrow it—firmneſs now is ſalvation, and conceſſion would only open a way to new demands.—Tranſlate into plain, undiſguiſed language what we have heard from the other ſide of the Houſe on the queſtion before us, and it is preciſely this: "It is true, we live under the moſt *benignant of monarchs*: it is true, we enjoy the *moſt excellent of Conſtitutions*; it is true, that ſtep after ſtep *proſperity has been gaining upon us*; it is true civil and religious toleration extend over and enlighten the land; but unleſs you confer the remaining privileges on the Catholics, and remove every inſtitute not agreeable to us, *we will murder our country, write manifeſtos, and invite the fraternal embrace, of Republican France.* No conceſſion would conciliate thoſe traitors, who diſturb the country; are not their principles and views diſplayed unequivocally in the Northern Star, and will any conceſſions you can conſtitutionally make, extend to thoſe principles and thoſe views?

Several other Gentlemen ſpoke on the ſubject.

Mr. *Grattan* roſe, and ſhortly ſtated his principles in the ſupport of his Honorable and Learned Friend's motion; the penal and coercive ſyſtem had totally failed of its end inſtead of repreſſing, it had increaſed crimes; he therefore thought it would be uſeful to try conciliatory meaſures.

The queſtion being put, the Houſe divided on the repeal—Ayes, 14; Noes, 127.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To a letter from Arcot, we are enabled to give the following anſwer.

WILLIAM PITT, born May [illegible] 1759.
CHARLES JAMES FOX, born [illegible]ary 13, 1749.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] Auguſt, 1797.

MI[illegible]TARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George. 11th Auguſt, 1797.

G. O. [illegible] GOVERNMENT,

Major [illegible] *al Sir James Craig* K. B. appointed to COMMAN[illegible] TROOPS under Orders for *foreign Service.*

Lieuten[illegible] onel Richardſon Quarter Maſter General to the Army [illegible] ccompany Major General Craig as *Quarter Maſter Ge*[illegible] to the Troops on the Expedition.

Lieuten[illegible] *lonel Cloſe* Adjutant General of the Army, to accom[illegible] Major General Craig as *Adjutant General* [illegible] the Troo[illegible] the Expedition.

Lieut[illegible] *Colonel Robertſon* alſo to accompany Major [illegible] as *Deputy Adjutant General* to the King's Troop[illegible] the Expedition.

Captain Sir George Leith to be *Major of Brigade* to the King's Troops.

General Orders by [illegible] *Commander in Chief,*

17th [illegible] 17[illegible]

[illegible] St. L[illegible] is to pro[illegible] in command of [illegible] order[illegible] kation from Beng[illegible] [illegible] him [illegible] proceed wi[illegible]

YESTERDAY afternoon arrived the Hon. Company's Ships the LASCELLES and PITT from Bengal, whence they failed in company with the Royal Admiral, lately arrived.

IN our laſt COURIER, we noticed a dreadful *Maſſacre* of the *Chriſtian Inhabitants* of SMYRNA—of which the following are the particulars—collected from an Armenian Letter received from that port.

"Certain Venetian Players (or, as they are termed in the Letter, Opera Dancers) having withdrawn themſelves from Smyrna without having obtained the Pacha's leave for that purpoſe, were from ſtreſs of weather obliged to return; and as a kind of puniſhment for their contumacy, the Pacha placed a Guard at the door of the Houſe to which they were confined —The Players were irritated, and ſtabbed one of the Janniſaries compoſing the Guard.

"The Murder was ſoon known, and the Janniſaries, raging and infuriate, neither liſtened to the voice of the Pacha, of humanity, or juſtice, they proceeded to the Chriſtian quarter of the Town, which they inſtantly ſet on fire, and a dreadful ſcene enſued—*Six thouſand eight hundred Chriſtians* were burnt in their dwellings, or murdered by the Janniſaries as they attempted to eſcape.

The loſs of the *Engliſh* is computed at Eleven Lacs of Rupees, and that of the *French*, as amounting to Twenty-one Lacs.

The date of this horrid tranſaction is not exactly aſcertained,—it muſt however have happened in March, as the intelligence was received at *Conſtantinople* on the 1ſt of April, when the Grand Signior immediately deſpatched an Officer of Rank, with two Men of War, to make enquiry into the circumſtances.—

The British Miniſter at the Porte had demanded reparation from the Ottoman Government—The French Miniſter, on the contrary, had threatned the Venetians with the direſt vengeance of his country.

YESTERDAY MORNING His Highneſs the NABOB paid a ceremonial Viſit to REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER, at his Houſe at St. Thomê. His Majeſty's Ship HOBART, dreſſed for the occaſion, was anchored off St. Thomê, and fired *a Royal Salute* on His Highneſs's arrival and departure from the Admiral's Houſe.

The Ship CECILIA, Captain Sheen, has arrived at Diamond Harbour, from Coringa, with the loſs of her *Main-maſt*: ſhe has alſo *loſt three Anchors*, and has ſuffered other material damage in a violent Gale of Wind which ſhe encoutered after having taken on board a Pilot for the River.

LIST OF PRIZES.

TAKEN BY HIS MAJESTY SHIP RESISTANCE.

Windhont,	—Sloop	of 10 Guns,	at Ternate.
	—Ketch	of 4 ditto,	Sunk ditto.
Young Juno,	—Sloop	——	Loaded with Rice do.
	—Ketch	of 6 Guns	with Rice Limbi.
Young Samſon	—Sloop	of 8 do.	10 Swivels rice do.
Walker,	—ditto	of 10 do.	8 do. Gonontalo.

And a large Prow with 6 Swivels and a Corra Corra.

On Wedneſday laſt, arrived the Ship SUPERB, Captain Romaine, from Bombay—

PASSENGERS.

Major General SIR JAMES CRAIG K. B.—*Major* BAINES,—*Major* PACKHILL,—*Captain* COX, 80th Regiment,—and GAVIN HAMILTON Eſquire.

On Wedneſday alſo arrived the Hon. Company's Ship ROYAL ADMIRAL from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Captain TURNBULL,—*Lieut.* HOOK 52d.—*Lieut.* SEALE,—and *Enſign* WHITE of the 36th—Mr. ORMSBY, Cadet, and 37 Recruits for His Majeſty's Regiments.

On Friday laſt, arrived the Hon. Company's Ships ALBION, and NOTTINGHAM, from Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, *26th July.*

On Thurſday laſt arrived and anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's Ships SULIVAN, Captain Sampſon Hall, and PRINCESS AMELIA, Captain John Ramſden, from England, they failed from Portſmouth on the 6th of April.

The following is a liſt of the Paſſengers arrived by theſe Ships.

SULIVAN.

Mrs. Beek, Mr. Beck, a Free Mariner, Mr. J. Forbes an Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and Meſſrs. G. and J. Willimots, Cadets.

PRINCESS AMELIA.

Mr. J. Morriſon, Writer, Mr. J. A. Kemp, Cadet, and Mr. J. Paul, Volunteer in the Hon. Company's Marine.

PRICE CURRENT.

[illegible] Europe Staples at Bombay.

Japan[illegible]er,	at Rs. 63 per Cwt.
Sheet [illegible],	at—66 ditto.
Quick[illegible]er,	at—135 ditto.
Lead[illegible]	at—10[illegible] ditto,
Red [illegible],	at—18 ditto,
Steel[illegible]	at—35 ditto.
Whit[illegible]d,	at—20 ditto.
Grap[illegible]	at—[illegible] ditto.
Saffr[illegible]	at—14 per Pound.
[illegible]	at—33 ditto.

THE BEGGAR WOMAN.

Why ſounds the plaint of Miſ'ry in the ſtreet?
One gentle boſom only heaves a ſigh;
Unfeeling Av'rice frowns and paſſes by;
'Tis falſe, the miſcreant thinks—'tis all deceit.

The wily Trader, wrapp'd in ſchemes of lure,
Heeds not the groan long-ling'ring on the air;
While greatneſs ſtoops not, from his ſeat ſecure,
To view affliction *he* will never ſhare.

Woman of want, thy hand is ſtretch'd in vain!
Pity from that cold heart thou can'ſt not ſtrain;
Vain tears bedew thy ſorrow-waſted cheek;
Forc'd from thy famiſh'd Babe, the fearful ſhriek
Is nothing; ſight like thine, ſo woe begone,
Should not be ſeen, nor heard thy piteous moan,
Where Pomp, luxurious Eaſe, and purple Pride,
And Mirth, repoſ'd on downy beds reſide.

Spoil not the poor and thoughtleſs merriment;
Go, hug thy griefs at home—*and ſtarve* content!

AN ARABIAN TALE.

AN opulent merchant of Bagdad, being afflicted with a latent diſorder which had baffled all the medical abilities of his native town, reſolved to ſet out for a place at the diſtance of a day's journey, which had long been famous for the number and the ſkill of its phyſicians. As he had wrought up his mind to the higheſt pitch of confidence in the art and experience of theſe profeſſors, he entered the town in great gaiety of heart, notwithſtanding the number of freſh graves which he obſerved in the burying-places, and the many pallid countenances he he met in the ſtreets: for ſaid he to himſelf, "*it needs no calculation to convince me that theſe are but a ſmall part of the whole population of the city; and poſſibly theſe are all in a ſtate of convaleſcence from a much lower condition.*"

As he proceeded, he inquired for the moſt eminent practitioner, and was directed to a very long irregular ſtreet, which, he was told, was inhabited entirely by phyſicians. On entering the ſtreet, he was ſtruck with its gloomy appearance, as it was ſhaded with yew-trees from top to bottom, and ſo infeſted with owls and bats, that it was with difficulty he could make his way. His alarms were prodigiouſly increaſed, when, upon advancing towards the door of the largeſt houſe to announce himſelf, he found himſelf in *a throng of ghoſts*, who inſtantly made a paſſage for him, by ſeparating into two ranks. He purſued his way, as if he was running the gauntlet, till he came to the door, where, having given a modeſt rap, his buſineſs was inquired by a damſel who ſeemed far gone in a decline.

"My dear," ſaid he, "before I declare my errand, have the kindneſs to tell me the meaning of all theſe *unſubſtantial gentry*, who preſs round your door like beggars the day after a feaſt."—"Stranger," ſhe replied, "it is nothing more than a crowd of *impudent ghoſts*, who are continually upbraiding my maſter with the failure of his preſcriptions." Now as there were pretty near five hundred of this order, our young merchant,—without troubling himſelf with any calculations, or ſtaying to conſider that this number was ſmall or great in proportion to the extent of the phyſician's practice, or that his ſuperior ſkill might have drawn to him all the moſt deſperate caſes,—yielded to his firſt impreſſions, and marched away in great good humour with his own penetration.

Before the next houſe there were not more then *three hundred ghoſts*, which, was however a formidable number in our traveller's eſtimation, and fixed his opinion reſpecting the merit of the doctor. A circumſtance that puzzled him not a little, was, that the magnitude and reſpectability of the houſes decreaſed in the ſame ratio with the number of the ghoſts which were ranged before them; for it ſeemed reaſonable to conclude, that the beſt phyſicians would be beſt lodged, on account of their ſuperior gains. But this was entering too much into calculation; ſo on he went, till he came to the end of the ſtreet, where was a ſmall houſe of one ſtory, and only *one ghoſt* before it. "Here," ſaid he, "without doubt, lives the man whom the prophet has deſtined to be my reſtorer! with only one ghoſt in all his practice, it is odds indeed againſt my being the ſecond." So ſaying, he knocked boldly at the door, and was introduced to the doctor by a very plump and roſy maid ſervant.

Having made his caſe known, he was promiſed a ſpeedy deliverance; and accordingly was put to bed, and operated upon in ſo many ways, that in a ſhort time he was reduced to a moſt deplorable condition.

He did ſuch honour to the doctor's medicines, that at the end of the fourth day he found it adviſable to make his will. The notary could could not help expreſſing his ſurpriſe that a perſon of ſuch large prop[illegible] ſhould put himſelf into ſuch hands and [illegible] if any ſevere calamities had reduced him [illegible] this act of deſperation? This brought on a converſation, in which it tranſpired, that our young traveller was only the ſecond patient that had fallen under the doctor's care ſince he had entered into the profeſſion about three years ago.

The NOTARY, *who happened to be an honeſt man*, was touched with compaſſion at the melancholy ſituation of the dying merchant. Having finiſhed the buſineſs of the will, he propoſed to him a trial of ſome more eminent phyſician; and having ſatisfied the *one ghoſt doctor* with the pretence of changing the air, removed the patient with great care, in a litter, to the houſe where he had firſt applied, and had been frightened away by the five hundred ghoſts.

On entering the houſe, the merchant was aſtoniſhed to ſee the poor conſumptive maiden, who had opened the door to him a little time ago, converted into a very florid and healthy perſon. This raiſed in him great hopes, which were amply juſtified by the event; for in the courſe of two weeks he returned to Bagdad completely reſtored, whither he carried with him the notary's daughter, whom he married from motives of love towards herſelf, and gratitude to her father. He made alſo a reſolution never to decide at firſt view, but always to beſtow ſome pains on calculation before he fixed his adoption.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF WESTMINSTER.

TO HIS MAJESTY,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the Inhabitants Houſe-holders of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, humbly beg leave to approach your Majeſty in a criſis of the greateſt danger to our country that it has experienced ſince the Revolution.

"Your Majeſty's Miniſters have involved us in a War, in the proſecution of which they have already *ſquandered upwards of 130 millions* of money. They have already *laid taxes* upon the people to the amount of *ſix millions and a half annually*: and the lives which they have added to human miſery, exceeds all calculation or belief.

"We humbly repreſent to your Majeſty, that in the hands of thoſe Miniſters, nothing has proſpered.

"Inſtead of reſtoring *Monarchy* in France, they have been compelled to *recognize the Republic* there eſtabliſhed, and to offer propoſals or Peace to it. Inſtead of *diſmembering* the territories of that Republic, they have ſuffered it to *add* to them the *Netherlands*, and great part of *Italy* and *Germany*, and even a part of theſe kingdoms, which the fleets of that Republic have inſulted, have only been preſerved from the calamities of an invaſion by the accidents of the ſeaſons.

"In their Negotiations of *Peace*, they have been equally unſucceſsful. It was to be expected. When they aſked Peace, they were abject, but had not left their errors. They diſcovered the moſt *hoſtile* diſpoſitions towards France at the very time they proved their utter inability to contend with her.

"When they wanted to obtain our conſent to the War, they aſſured us that it was neceſſary for the ſafety of our own commerce. At this moment, *moſt of the ports of Europe are ſhut againſt us*, goods to an immenſe amount are lying upon the hands of our Merchants; and the manufacturing *poor are ſtarving by thouſands.*

"They aſſured us the war was neceſſary for the preſervation of Property, and Public Credit. They have rendered every man's property ſubject to an Order of the Privy Council, and *the Bank of England has ſtopped payment.*

"They aſſured us that the War was neceſſary for the preſervation of the Conſtitution. They have deſtroyed its beſt part; which is its Liberty, by oppreſſive reſtrictions upon the petitioning, and upon the freedom of the preſs; by proſecuting innocent men under falſe pretences; by ſending money to foreign Princes without the conſent of Parliament; while by erecting barracks throughout the kingdom they give us reaſon to ſuſpect their intention of finally ſubjecting the people to *military deſpotiſm.*

"They aſſured us that the War was neceſſary for the preſervation of the unity of our Empire. But they have ſo conducted, and are ſtill ſo conducting themſelves in Ireland, as to alienate the affections of that brave, loyal, but oppreſſed and [illegible] Nation, and to expoſe the moſt flouriſhing of provinces to all the horrors of lawleſs military violence.

"Theſe are not common errors, they are great crimes, and of theſe crimes, before God and our Country, we accuſe your Miniſter's perſon, our loyalty to your Government, is unbated, your Majeſty's virtues are pledge for the one, and the Conſtitution, which makes you King, for the other. But duty to our Fellow Countrymen and to our poſterity—which is but another name for that affection and loyalty [illegible] impels us to repreſent [illegible] that your Miniſters are deſtroying us of the benefit of thoſe virtues, by deſtroying the channels through which they flow. They have tarniſhed the national honour and glory, they have oppreſſed the poor with almoſt intolerable burthens, and they have poiſoned the intercourſe of private life, they have given a fatal blow to public credit, they have divided the Empire, and they have ſubverted the Conſtitution.

"We humbly pray your Majeſty, therefore, to diſmiſs them from your Preſence and Councils for ever."

CITY of LONDON.
LIVERY'S ADDRESS.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall Aſſembled, on Thurſday the 23d. of March, 1797.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We your Majeſty's moſt Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, approach the throne *with deep Affliction*, and with the moſt *aweful* apprehenſions from your Majeſty's Miniſters invariably perſiſting in meaſures which an accumulation of unprecedented calamities, has manifeſtly proved unwiſe and deſtructive, immediately tending to pervert and even to deſtroy the acknowledged principles of our juſtly boaſted Conſtitution.

"We lament that *by the evil inſtigations of your Majeſty's Adviſers*, theſe Nations have been plunged into a War, unparalleled in miſery and deſtruction; which has nearly ruined our commerce, impoveriſhed our manufacturers, depopulated our country, ſapped the Public Credit, and widely extended the *moſt flagitious corruption.*

"We moſt deeply *deplore* that your Majeſty's Miniſters, abandoning the principles they once profeſſed, have endeavoured to prevent the Remonſtrances of your People, attacking the very vitals of our Conſtitution, and depriving your Subjects of Liberties, which their Anceſtors with ſo much energy "claimed, demanded, and inſiſted on as their undoubted Right and Inheritance;" and which it is our duty to tranſmit to our Poſterity pure and inviolate, and for the Defence and Preſervation of which your Majeſty's Royal Houſe was choſen and placed upon the Throne of theſe Realms.

"We therefore moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, to diſmiſs *for ever* from your Majeſty's Preſence and Councils, thoſe Adviſers, both publick and ſecret, of the meaſures we lament; not doubting that by a change of Councils ſuch meaſures may be adopted, as will ſpeedily procure the ineſtimable Bleſſings of Peace, and produce ſuch a ſyſtem of œconomy, as ſhall reſtore the Public Credit, and the happineſs of your People. But, ſhould your Majeſty any longer confide in ſuch Adviſers, we are firmly convinced that they will completely undermine the baſis of national proſperity and happineſs, the reciprocal confidence of a Sovereign and a Free People, and inevitably deſtroy the boaſted Privileges, *the internal Peace*, and the numerous bleſſings that Britons have *heretofore* enjoyed."

PROCLAMATION.

BELFAST—*March* 13, 1797.

Whereas the daring and horrid outrages in many parts of this province, evidently perpetrated with a view to ſupercede the laws and the adminiſtration of juſtice, by an organized ſyſtem of murder and robbery, have increaſed to ſuch an alarming degree, as from their attrocity and extent, to bid defiance to the Civil Power, and to endanger the lives and properties of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects. And whereas the better to effect their traitorous purpoſes, ſeveral perſons who have been enrolled under the authority of his Majeſty's Commiſſions and others have been forcibly and traitorouſly deprived of their arms; it is therefore become indiſpenſibly neceſſary, for the ſafety and protection of the well diſpoſed, to interpoſe the King's troops under my Command: and I do hereby give notice, that I have received authority and directions to act in ſuch manner as the public ſafety may require. I do therefore hereby enjoin and require all perſons in this diſtrict (peace officers and thoſe ſerving in a military capacity excepted) *forthwith to bring in and ſurrender up all armes and ammunition which they may have in their poſſeſſion, to the officers commanding the Kings troops* in the neighbourhood,—I truſt that an immediate compliance with this order may render any act of mine to enforce it unneceſſary,—Let the People ſeriouſly reflect, before it is too late, on the ruin into which they are ruſhing; let them reflect upon their preſent proſperity, and the miſeries in which they will ineviatably be involved let them inſtantly, by ſurrendering up their arms, *and by reſtoring thoſe traitorauſly taken from the King's forces*, and let the loyal and well-intentioned act together with energy and ſpirit, in enforcing ſubordination to the laws, and reſtoring tranquility in their reſpective neighbourhoods, and they may be aſſured of protection and ſupport from me. And I do hereby invite all perſons who are enabled to give information touching arms or ammunition which may be concealed, immediately to bring them to the Officers commanding his Majeſty's forces in their reſpective diſtricts; and, for their encouragement and reward, I promiſe and engage that ſtrict and inviolate *ſecrecy ſhall be obſerved*, with reſpect to all perſons who ſhall make ſuch communication: and that every perſon who ſhall make it ſhall receive as *a reward, the full value of all ſuch arms* and ammunition as be ſeized in conſequence thereof.

Signed by G. LAKE, Leiut. Gen.
Commanding the Northern Diſtrict.

THE TIMES.—APRIL 2.

The laſt diſpaches from India were of that favorable nature, as not to preſs for MARQUIS CORNWALLIS'S departure for that ſtation. this circumſtance gave riſe to the belief, that the Noble Marquis would not go to India:—it is, however, now fixed, *that he ſhould leave town on or about the 24th inſtant*, to reſume his former ſituation of GOVERNOR GENERAL. He takes his paſſage in a frigate, and is only to be accompanied by Mr. Garthſhore, his Private Secretary, and one or two domeſtics.

MONTSERRAT,— *January.* 30.

We learn their are upwards of 40 ſail of Engliſh veſſels lately taken and carried into Gaadaloupe, and upwards of 80 ſail of *Americans now under condemnation* there.

A Morning Paper of yeſterday has aſſerted in very unequivocal terms that the Marquis of LANSDOWNE had been ſent for by his Majeſty reſpecting a change in Adminiſtration, and that it was wiſhed to leave out Mr. Fox. We have the beſt authority for ſaying that there is no foundation whatever for ſuch a report.

LETTER TO AN IRISH PEER.

MY LORD,

"With ſurpriſe and concern I have received a letter ſigned J——— D———, informing me that through your Lordſhip's means I have been ſtruck off the commiſſion of the Peace, for the counties of Leitrim and Roſcommon. I ſay with ſurpriſe, as I am not conſcious of any tranſgreſſion that deſerved ſuch treatment; and I add with ſorrow, for low as the appointment is, and low, God knows it muſt be, depending on the caprice of ſuch an individual as your Lordſhip; yet as it afforded me the power *to protect innocence* and *counteract tyranny*, I part with it with *regret.*

"Your Lordſhip loves not the conſtitution more than I do; it has been the theme of my conſtant panegyric, nor ſhall the unkind treatment I have received from your Lordſhip tend to *democratize* my opinions.—Quite the reverſe, 'tis to me an additional proof of the truth of my ariſtocratic creed—*that there is in men of mean deſcent an innate ignobility, which no titles of honour can eradicate*, when we look to a new man for that bland and golden dignity of manners which mark the true nobleſſe—we too often find a weak petulance ſubſtituted in it's ſtead.

"When I waited on your Lordſhip with a letter from the Governor of the county in which my family reſide, with an impertinent hauteur that ill became the man of yeſterday, you turned on your heel, and denied me an opportunity of juſtifying my conduct. Had your Lordſhip, like your father, been deſigned for the Popiſh prieſthood, you would have had the benefit of a St. Omer's education, and conſequently would have known more decency and good manners.—But perhaps a giddy head is turned by looking down from a pinnacle, to which a fortunate combination of circumſtances had raiſed it: Yet high as your Lordſhip is, I could never fancy, when I heard your voice, "*that an angel ſpoke.*"—But I have rather pictured to myſelf the figure of *a ſweep*, who clambers through dirt and ſtench, and pops out his ſoot-coloured face *to proclaim* with a ſhrill tone *his elevation to the world!*

"It has been aſſerted by your Lordſhip, that I took bail for people under the denomination of Defenders. For the falſhood of this aſſertion I appeal to Mr. Juſtice F———. I bailed eight perſons and brought them to attend their trial. They were all acquitted, as I foreſaw they muſt. The committal ſpecified more than that they were *Defenders*. You, my Lord, are the moſt competent Judge whether a *cant word* is ſufficient authority for detaining the ſubject in priſon.

"As to the ſtory of one of the party having *houghed* a cow, and hung a threatning letter upon one of her horns, it is utterly unfounded. And had he houghed and put a threatning letter on one of your Lordſhip's HORNS, I would under the ſame committal, have acted in the ſame manner.

"I ſhould not diſmiſs this letter without ſome comment on the impertinence of your Lordſhip's *ſervant*. But I eaſily account for it, by recollecting that *man is an imitative animal*. I reſpect the ſituation, unworthily as it may be filled, which your Lordſhip occupies; and therefore, *though is ſhould rain* HORSEWHIPS, I would not apply one of them to the hem of your Lordſhip's garment. I remain with ſincerity to my friends and reſpect for myſelf, &c.

"G. N. R.

The following paragraph, which is extracted from the Philadelphia Gazette will ſerve to ſhew the temper of the Americans, reſpecting the preſent melancholy conteſt in Europe:

"Captain Glad, of the Fair American, arrived laſt evening from Nantes, in forty days. On Monday we hope to be able to give tranſlated particulars of an action which had taken place on the Rhine:—in the mean time let it ſuffice, to be aſſured that all goes on well, to render *the common cauſe of* MAN glorioully triumphant."

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. [illegible]ARD,—*Popham's Broad way.*

W[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS, ESS[illegible], AR[illegible] OF INTELLIGEN[illegible]AL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-*[illegible]—by [illegible] THOMSON [illegible]—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry*,—[illegible]OTHREAKA[illegible] C[illegible] Mr. P. S[illegible] Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*